

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at the rate of one dollar per month, or five dollars per annum, in advance. It is also published at the rate of one dollar per month, or five dollars per annum, in advance, for those who wish to have it delivered by mail. The price of the paper is one cent per copy. The price of the paper is one cent per copy.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Remit in drafts on New York or in cash to the order of the Proprietor. All communications should be addressed to the Proprietor, James Gordon Bennett, at the office of the Herald, Broadway and Ann Street, New York. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. LONDON OFFICE—The New York Herald—No. 40 FLEET STREET. PARIS OFFICE—10, RUE DE LA PAIX. AMERICAN EXHIBITION at the International Exposition on June 26th. The Herald will be at the office of the Proprietor, James Gordon Bennett, at the office of the Herald, Broadway and Ann Street, New York. Letters and packages should be properly sealed. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

VOLUME XLIII.—No. 177.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FARK THEATRE—OUR BOYS.
STANDARD THEATRE—THE
NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CELEBRATED CASE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—HAYES'S MINSTRELS.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—NOKES AND FISHER.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
TONTI PASTORIS—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, with showers. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or fair.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active and stronger. Gold was steady at 100½. Government bonds were strong. States steady and railroad irregular. Money was easy at 2 3/4 per cent, and closed at the former rate.

THE PRICES obtained for the thoroughbred stock at Lexington yesterday are not very encouraging to breeders. They were in fact ridiculously low.

THE ALDERMEN appear to be still celebrating their escape. It was impossible to get a quorum yesterday; but that was not a very great misfortune to the community.

THERE IS NOT much danger of a water famine this season. The Croton springs and reservoirs are all in splendid condition. The other fluid never runs short.

PARENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS will be glad to learn that the Law Committee of the Aldermen will probably report in favor of rigidly enforcing the firework ordinance.

IN THE TRIAL OF TOBIN, the West Point soldier, the curious point was raised yesterday that the Academy grounds had never been ceded to the United States by the State.

AN ENGAGEMENT between the advanced troops of General Howard and the Indians has taken place at a point about fifty miles from Fort Harkney. Colonel Robbins and two soldiers are reported killed.

ALL THE COMPANIES in the coal combination have ordered an advance in prices of from ten to twenty cents per ton, with the exception of the Lehigh Valley. Miners' wages will, of course, remain the same.

THE DEPOSITORS of the defunct Oriental Savings Bank have received a small portion of their savings. What are all the other receivers doing? Is there no way to compel them to give an account of their stewardship?

BROOKLYN IS, or ought to be, preparing for another explosion. The gas works in the Kings County Court House are condemned by the Board of Health officials as dangerous, but of course nothing will be done until some one is killed.

THE TRIAL OF HUNTER, the alleged murderer of his friend, Armstrong, is still the sensation at Camden, N. J. A very dramatic scene occurred yesterday when the accused denounced one of the witnesses as falsely swearing away his life.

IN THE STEWART WILL CASE the answer of Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton is, of course, a general denial of the alleged relationship of the contestants to Mr. Stewart. It is maintained that he left no surviving heirs or descendants of his own.

THE OBSEQUES of the late Mr. Wheelock were attended yesterday by a very large number of the business men of Wall Street. The regret felt over his untimely end is assuming a very substantial form in the way of a subscription for his family.

PROFESSOR EATON'S analysis has resulted in the discovery that strychnine was administered to Mrs. Hubbard, whose mysterious death took place at Gravesend last week. The testimony thus far adduced on the inquest is not copious as to the guilty person or persons.

THE TRIAL of the proprietor of one of the Hunter's Point fragrant establishments, now taking place at Long Island City, will be watched with interest by uptown residents. They would like to get a good look at the doctor who yesterday testified that the odors are not detrimental to health.

THE COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS continue to occupy a large share in public attention and of our space. The exercises in many of the city primary and grammar schools yesterday were of an interesting character, and must have gratified parents as well as teachers. Three hundred and fifty pupils of the Normal College will be graduated this year. Yesterday was "class day" at Yale and Vassar.

THE WEATHER.—The highest pressure is in the Northwest. The barometer is also high in the South Atlantic States. In both districts the weather is clear, with moderate winds. From the central Missouri Valley to Nova Scotia the zone of low pressure extends, with two centres of disturbance—one in Minnesota and the other in Nova Scotia. Rains attend both centres of low pressure, with brisk to fresh winds. The temperatures have fallen within the low zone, but have risen in the other sections. The general directions of the winds are southerly and westerly, except on the South Atlantic coast and the Northwest, where they are northerly and variable respectively. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, possibly with showers. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or fair.

Tramps, Communists and Politicians.

These three classes are fitly grouped together, because it is their common aim to live by some other means than honest industry. Tramps are perhaps the extreme type of the class, but it is rather their misfortune than their fault that they have become more odious than their brethren. They are at least entitled to a kind of consideration of their motives by the Communists since they volunteer to exemplify in practice one of the principles which the Communists are eager to force upon the community. One of the great aims of the Communists is to raise the price of labor by diminishing the amount performed, and they ought to concede that the noble army of tramps is adding them, to the best of its ability, in diminishing competition in the labor market. A large proportion of the tramps are thieves out of prison, and so long as they are not arrested and convicted they are not infringe the rights of labor by the exercise of mechanic trades in State prisons and putting the products of their industry on the market in competition with the fruits of honest labor. The Communists ought at some of their meetings to pass a vote of thanks to the great and growing order of tramps—first, for withdrawing so much labor from the market and leaving a free field to what remains, and second, for the skill of those persistent thieves in keeping out of the State prisons, where they would be compelled to work at trades and assist in overstocking the country with the kind of articles on which prison industry is employed. What the Communists only broach in theory those noble chivaliers, the tramps, carry out in practice. They are too considerate to lend any assistance in causing a glut in the labor market or to consume any part of the general fund of society which is distributed in the form of wages. The theory of the Communists is thus exemplified by the tramps in all its beautiful and naked simplicity. We dare say that even the yellow, pig-tailed Chinamen on the Pacific coast would be pardoned and tolerated if, instead of doing fair work for moderate wages, they would distribute themselves over the country and reinforce the noble army of tramps, leaving the field of labor and the fund for the payment of wages in the exclusive possession of those who regard themselves as the rightful claimants. Detestable as the tramps are they are rendering to society the useful service of refuting the theory of Communists by a *reductio ad absurdum*. If it is desirable to diminish the amount of labor performed by stopping work in prisons, by abridging the hours of toil outside of prisons, by limiting in every trade the number of apprentices, by the total stoppage of work in frequent strikes, by driving the Chinamen out of the country, then it follows, in logical consistency, that the Communists ought to recognize the merits of the noble army of tramps who are carrying on the good work of diminishing competition in the labor market and are gaining a subsistence without drawing upon that part of capital which is devoted to the payment of wages.

In employing the word "Communists" nothing can be further from our intention than to include any portion of the honest, industrious classes. We denounce only the crafty set of leaders who attempt to gain a living without work by making dupes of actual laborers. These agitators, like their esteemed contemporaries, the tramps, are trying to escape the primal penalty of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, but their method is a little more artful. Instead of living by direct theft, like the tramps, they subsist on the voluntary contributions of the workmen. They get up organizations, of whose funds they are the custodians and disbursers. They handle money without being subjected to the ordinary responsibilities of positions of trust. The community has had extensive and disastrous experience of the difficulty of enforcing accountability, even with the aid of the law. The enormous swindles perpetrated by savings banks and trust companies, which are regulated by law and subject to inspection by public officers, show how difficult it is to secure an honest administration of funds received in trust. But the contributions made by the laboring classes to carry on an agitation ostensibly in their interest are under no guardianship of law; they are subject to all the abuses practised in other trusts, without any of the legal restraints. If they are not faithfully administered there is no means of calling the defaulters to account. The leading agitators may therefore live upon the contributions of their dupes without any danger of incurring the penalties which have overtaken the swindling officers of life insurance companies and savings banks. The Communist agitators know very well that the fleece accompanies the flock, and they are the irresponsible shepherds. Their mode of getting a living is not a whit more honest than that of the tramps. The tramps prey upon people who have either inherited or accumulated property and can afford to lose what is taken from them; but the Communist agitators prey upon laborers and subsist on contributions from their scanty earnings. It is more heartless to dupe and swindle the poor than it is to steal from farmers in good circumstances, and in this view the tramps are less blameworthy than the Communist agitators, who are rather to be classed with the dishonest officers of savings banks and life insurance companies. But these agitators resemble the tramps in their determination to live without honest work.

There are hosts of politicians who pursue the same object by still other means. The amusing and pippant Mrs. Jenks may not be in all respects a type of this class, but some of her satiric touches paint a lively picture of the class. She testified on Monday that she was at one time a clerk in the Treasury Department. "Did you render any service to the government?" asked her examiner. "Oh, yes, sir," was the quick reply, "I did; I went up there very often until I got tired of it; I used to go into a room with lots of desks in it, where I did some writing; I went there almost every day when I had nothing

else to do. (Laughter.)" This was a clever hit at the class of political hangers on who, as a reward for electioneering activity, get offices which are little else than sinecures. In what respect are these people better than that portion of the fraternity of tramps who pilfer without any resort to threats or violence? Like the tramps, they eat bread which they do not earn and render society no honest equivalent for their subsistence. Like the tramps, they do not intrude their competition into the labor market, and to this extent they act on the theory of the Communists, who would banish the Chinese, stop labor in the prisons, limit apprenticeships and abridge the hours which constitute a day's work. How grateful the Communists ought to be to the tramps and the sinecure politicians for their withdrawal from the labor market without compulsion!

The idea that laborers can be benefited by enforcing idleness upon others is the absurdity of whimsies. The greater the number of people who are kept at work the larger will be the abundance and the lower the prices of commodities, and the whole laboring community is benefited by the cheapness of the things they have occasion to buy. If all the classes of idlers were industrious producers they would have the means of purchasing commodities and would thereby enlarge the market for the products of other labor. The greater the number of idlers in any community the smaller will be the share of the laborers in the things they produce, unless the idlers can be made to stop eating when they cease to work.

A Historian at Fault.

The portion of Mr. Froude's essay on "Science and Religion" in the July-August number of the *International Review* will attract a good deal of attention among the more thoughtful classes, and undoubtedly receive, as it deserves to receive, severe censure and criticism. It will be seen by the extracts printed on another page that it is an insidious attack upon the Christian religion, which Mr. Froude maintains has fallen into a condition somewhat similar to that of the old religion of Rome about the time of Cicero, when its rites and ceremonies were subjects of laughter and ridicule. "We have," he says, "practically eliminated Providence from the administration of things," and set up political economy as the creed which governs all our actions. The forms remain, but the soul has fled. Splendid temples exist. There are millions of worshippers, an imposing ritual, music and sculpture and painting; but to the educated classes it is all an idle, meaningless form, and nothing more. It is undoubtedly true that these views are held by a certain class of scientific men, but their number is exceedingly small. Revealed religion is bitterly attacked at the present time, but it is also stoutly defended, and if it is not gaining in the contest it certainly does not appear to be losing ground. Christianity has been assailed from the very beginning, and there is no reason to expect that the time will ever come when it will find no opponent in the field. The Christian religion is fortunate now that its enemies, however eminent they may be, are still, in an intellectual point of view, far inferior to those who have in the past endeavored to overthrow it. No one of its modern assailants is up to the mental standard of the philosopher of Ferney or of Rousseau, and although Mr. Froude holds that the condition of religion to-day proves that the infidel school of France has triumphed, the victory, could they come back to look upon it, is not, we fancy, one that would give them very great comfort. In destroying Christianity, however, Mr. Froude is kind enough to throw out a small boat to us in which we all may be saved. He is good enough to assure us that we shall have a new religion of some kind, but its exact character is a mystery. It has been pretty conclusively shown that Mr. Froude is not the most accurate of our historians. His critics have made terrible havoc with many of his most important historical assertions. In the essay just fresh from his pen he proves that he is equally lacking in the qualities that go to make an accurate observer of the events that are occurring before his own eyes.

Mr. John Bigelow has retold in the *International Review* the story of the McCracken episode and of Mr. Motley's resignation of the post of United States Minister to Vienna. Of this interesting contribution to the history of a very interesting time we give an abstract elsewhere. As presented on this occasion the story is derived from two interviews with Mr. Seward, and does not vary in any important particular from the shape in which it has been current. There are some new points, but they do not bear upon what the friends of Mr. Motley have always regarded as Mr. Seward's great offence—his letter of inquiry, which implied that Mr. Motley had used disrespectful language in speaking of the President. It is not pleasant to see a high official on poor authority, but that is not the only unpleasant thing in the world, and Mr. Seward's judgment was precisely of the practical sort, that could assign their relative importance to the unpleasant acts that an official must or may commit. His vindication, if it can ever be properly considered that he needs one for this trumpet occasion, is rightly regarded in Mr. Bigelow's pages, and is that he was too wise a man to make a point of dignity with President Johnson for the defence of Mr. Motley, and thereby, in order to save a third rate diplomat, deprive the country of a Secretary of State whom it could not well have spared at that time.

Will the London Four Win at Henley?

Of the four oars entered against the Columbus and Showwaecomettes for the Stevens' Challenge Cup at Henley the London Rowing four will probably prove the most dangerous, especially if the report is correct that Captain Gulston has substituted two other and doubtless better men for the two port oars, Trower and Labatt, who when defeated by the Beaverwykes were clearly pulled around at the finish by Gulston and Howell. With the crew improved at all in this direction the two American teams must be nearly or quite as fast as Yale was at the Centennial to win. We say nearly, for it will be remembered that Yale then had the outside on a curved course, and that London twice elbowed her out besides. If, however, they, or rather the one of them which gets into the final heat, has the good fortune to draw the inside then the Cup ought to come to America, for the despatches well say that "the curve will give a great advantage to the inside boat." The Showwaecomettes have not entered in the other race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, college crews only taking part in that. If in the first race only London and the Showwaecomettes have had fighting in the trial heats, and the final follows at all closely, the "Sweet Water" Michiganders may cause all Americans to feel happy on Fourth of July to a degree they are not now anticipating.

Profits of Communism.

The old saying, "It is an ill wind that blows good to nobody," was verified on Monday evening in the case of the socialist mass meeting. The demonstration at the Germania Assembly Rooms was a most beggarly affair. No more lamentable failure can well be conceived. The speakers were of the customary blue-fire description, and the audience was a mixture of ruffianism, loafism and curiosity. But when the ad-

dresser had been delivered and the resolutions adopted the Communist wind set in the direction of Justus Schwab's lager beer cellar, so recently made resplendent by the glory of the Lieutenant Governor's presence, and blew the thirsty socialists over to that renowned establishment. We are told that fresh beer was tapped to supply the distinguished visitors, and that a large crowd thronged the saloon and drank schooners until daylight. Songs were shouted in husky, hoarse voices, and some of the uncleanly French fugitives from justice sang in a very different key to that they would have pitched had they not found safety in flight from their native land. During the whole night the wiry, cunning Schwab drew the five cent pieces from the pockets of his guests, and chuckled as each new song increased the contents of his till. The wind of Communism certainly blew good to Justus on Monday night, for he made more money out of the socialist meeting than he could have made during three or four months of ordinary beer selling. Nevertheless we have not heard that Schwab has divided the profits of the evening with his fellow Communists. Indeed, if one of them had spent his last nickel on Monday night's debauch we doubt whether he could have squeezed the price of a loaf of bread on Tuesday morning out of Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer's protégé.

The Potter Investigation.

This inquiry, which seemed at one time so formidable and so fraught with startling threats if not with great results, has dwindled to a ludicrous attempt by nearly a dozen men to extract a petty secret from one artful and saucy woman, who baffles them at every turn. There is no longer any attempt to shake the title of President Hayes, although the Maryland memorial was cited in the preamble of the resolution as a reason for creating the committee. The inquiry seems to have been narrowed down to the question whether Mrs. Jenks or Mr. Sherman was the author of a brief letter promising that Weber and Anderson should be taken care of if they stood firm in adhering to statements which they had already made and sworn to and refused the bribes which they asserted had been offered them by the democrats. If Mrs. Jenks' story is true the mountain in labor has brought forth a ridiculous mouse. But even if it should be made probable that Mrs. Jenks lies, and that Mr. Sherman did write the letter, we cannot see that the establishment of such a fact is of any great political consequence. Such promises were made right and left by both political parties in Louisiana, in Florida and in Oregon, the persons making them being always careful to assume that they wanted only honest action and promising rewards for nothing else. If the letter in question was really written by Mr. Sherman it will compare favorably with the democratic telegrams sent to Oregon when the attempt was made to defraud the republicans of that State of one of their electoral votes. The fact that Mr. Sherman would have suffered so little if he had acknowledged the letter to be his favors the idea that his denial is truthful. At any rate the inquiry is becoming contemptible when it is reduced to a petty question of authorship between Mrs. Jenks and one of the visiting statesmen.

Seward and Motley.

Mr. John Bigelow has retold in the *International Review* the story of the McCracken episode and of Mr. Motley's resignation of the post of United States Minister to Vienna. Of this interesting contribution to the history of a very interesting time we give an abstract elsewhere. As presented on this occasion the story is derived from two interviews with Mr. Seward, and does not vary in any important particular from the shape in which it has been current. There are some new points, but they do not bear upon what the friends of Mr. Motley have always regarded as Mr. Seward's great offence—his letter of inquiry, which implied that Mr. Motley had used disrespectful language in speaking of the President. It is not pleasant to see a high official on poor authority, but that is not the only unpleasant thing in the world, and Mr. Seward's judgment was precisely of the practical sort, that could assign their relative importance to the unpleasant acts that an official must or may commit. His vindication, if it can ever be properly considered that he needs one for this trumpet occasion, is rightly regarded in Mr. Bigelow's pages, and is that he was too wise a man to make a point of dignity with President Johnson for the defence of Mr. Motley, and thereby, in order to save a third rate diplomat, deprive the country of a Secretary of State whom it could not well have spared at that time.

MISS THURGOOD IN LONDON—UNFATHAILED SUCCESS OF AN AMERICAN SINGER.

London, June 15, 1878.
Miss Emma Thurbury has made the most remarkable and thorough success of all American singers who have come to London. The critics, one and all, join in her praise as an accomplished and perfect songstress; and one bears astonishment in every quarter at the most perfect culture of voice that Miss Thurbury reveals. She came almost unannounced, certainly unprepared, and she has at once won for herself the most popular concert artist in London, and that is saying a great deal. She does the greatest honor to herself and her country.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A reader wishes to know who ever saw an egg plant. Baron Kienck, of Germany, is at the Brevoort House.
General Butler wishes to know who ever heard a Heiwa.
The Earl of Leveson, of England, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Sensitors Conkling and Dineen left the city for their respective homes last evening.
Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa, arrived at the Brevoort House yesterday from Washington.
Mr. Conroy, the Papal Ambassador, sailed in the steamer Caspian yesterday from Halifax for St. John, N. F.
Professor Goldwin Smith, who arrived from Liverpool in the steamship Russia yesterday, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Under the circumstances it is not needful that the investigators should subpoena the four wits implicated by Mrs. Jenks.
John R. G. Hamard, of the *Tribune*, is to deliver the address to the graduates of St. John's College, Fordham, at the commencement to-day.
John O'Connor, the notorious ex-legislator, of Ohio, has been arrested on a charge of forging an affidavit in support of a fraudulent claim for a pension.
The Wilmington Star gives its readers "spiritus turpentine." It isn't in every newspaper office where the spiritus turn up in time, all the year round.
Pneumonia—"It is never too late to mend; but the better way is to avoid getting on a tare." We shall not suspect you of mendacity, as you probably know whereof you speak.
A welcome and reception on behalf of the Democratic Central Association of Philadelphia has been tendered to Speaker Samuel J. Randall, upon his return to his home, and has been accepted.
In Kentucky, according to the voracious Cincinnati

Commercial, a fearful case has been discovered, in which several dead straggle skulls containing mummies like those in the Egyptian catacombs.
The newspapers of the Plains are full of gloomy forebodings in regard to the Indians. The Utes, Shoshones, Arapahoes and Sioux may take the warpath at any moment. With the Utes will go the Flatheads and possibly the Navajos. The Shoshones would take with them the Piepans and some of the Flatheads. The Crows, too, have long been their allies, and it is impossible to say whether their policy will be peaceful or hostile. They are very numerous and are formidable as warriors.

Telegraph—"We cannot but indulge the hope that when we were helped to extinguish the public debt and time has healed the gaping wounds of the past, when reason and brotherly love shall have fully regained the ascendancy over prejudice and hate, even though it shall be in the next generation, a brave and honorable people of the same blood and lineage will see to it that the value of our property in slaves shall be returned to those from whom it was wrongfully wrested. It will do no harm to keep this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper memoranda of their former slaves, in the event that a returning sense of justice to the people of the government may cause them to consent, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property."

AMUSEMENTS.

MEINDELSSOHN NIGHT AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.
From all the indications Theodore Thomas will score a success in his season at Gilmore's Garden. The attendance is steadily increasing and is losing much of its gingham. The smiling faces of happy young couples were seen last night along the walks, in abundance, and there was absolute cheerfulness within the quadrangle of reserved seats in front of the orchestra. The aesthetic, who occupy the front chairs of that charmed space still, it is true, wear that air of ownership in the orchestra and its talented leader which seems to say, "Even here, O Theodore, lord of vibrating strings, we have come to protect you." They close their eyes in rapture during the andante and trillise up and look inspired during the allegro, and applaud as though they were bestowing a benediction. The converted Philistine lingers in front of them, and listens the outward expression of classical themes divinely played, on the fringes of the reserved chairs, and threads their way through the patches of cultivated grass, and around the cool fountains, and the strains of music and drinking in the strains with evident pleasure when not engaged in drinking cold lemonade or sherry cooler through a straw, or perhaps dipping into the amber lager at a moderate price for all.

The orchestra, Mendelssohn's program included the delicious "Galm at Sea," a quartet for "Fanny, Susan, Mary and John," and "A Italian"; the fairy overture, "Melusine," and the overture, nocturne and wedding march from "A Midsummer Night's Dream." The first overture, a trifle too quaint for so large a building, but all the other pieces were heard to advantage and with great effect. The orchestra, the accustomed precision and skill of the famous organization. The delightful symphony fairly won all hearts in the audience, and the beauties of the last section, from the exquisitely delicate strains of the overture to the joyous clare of the well known wedding march, aroused a still wider enthusiasm. The Mendelssohn of the future were given as nothing so glorious as by Mendelssohn himself. The concert was admissible also in bringing before a New York audience the young King of the vocalists of high merit. The lady has a rich soprano organ, warm and clear in tone and flexible. Her singing, in "Fanny, Susan, Mary and John," and in the "Fairy Overture," was of the most perfect and pure legitimate music. Her first piece, "Melusine," was a thing of beauty with its long recitatives and technical difficulties. She galloped a well-used need of applause, but at present any such welcome obligate. How hard it is on the singer may be judged from the effect on the audience. The "Fairy Overture," was the opening of Miss Kellogg's solo recital last night. Why not Mendelssohn's "Galm at Sea" as a solo recital? Miss Kellogg also sang Kellogg's "Melusine," and a song of Schubert's for an encore. The performance of an andante for violin and piano by Miss Kellogg, and a waltz by Strauss, whose rhythmic spirit the orchestra begins to grasp better, and the crashing overture to "Carmen" were the tops to the popular Cereus, and sent everybody home in good humor. The program for this evening is a brilliant and varied one.

THE AQUARIUM—AN INFANTILE MONSTROSITY.

There is now on exhibition at the Aquarium a Y pair, formed of children six months old. They were born in Canada, of French Canadian parents, and are probably the best representatives of physical malformation extant. To the professional eye they or it may be interesting, because of the suggestive likeness that attaches to two bodies united in one. Unlike the Siamese twins, they have only a single pair of legs. Measured from the hips upward, they are simply a Y. Both of the heads and bodies are fairly developed, more than the other parts of the other above the weakness of its formation by a smaller and flatter brain, a more insignificant leg, a disposition to worry and a liability to suffer from disease. The entertainment is not a pleasant one. Neither young girls nor married women who expect some time to be mothers ought to look upon the abortion. Pretty soon the baby or the babies may seem as they rest concealed in the swaddling clothes, there is something disgusting in the thought that the child eventually become an exhibit in a medical museum. One of the little ones has a good head and under ordinary conditions would be a child of no inferior degree. The other is a natural and muscular shows the curious results of nature when nature's law is encountered by interference. Judging from the appearance of the frame, the child is a healthy one, and the quality of the survival, and both must go in the usual way. Professional men may view them as some advantage, but beyond that, it is difficult to conceive how anything but the most extreme of morbid curiosity can be gratified by the sight of a malformation on which, as so clearly marked, the mark of the Creator is so manifestly evident. The curious structure feeds in the usual way, cries in vulgar irations, without reference to "the other child," and the child is a Providence which shapes our ends rough, how then we will.

MISS THURGOOD IN LONDON—UNFATHAILED SUCCESS OF AN AMERICAN SINGER.

London, June 15, 1878.
Miss Emma Thurbury has made the most remarkable and thorough success of all American singers who have come to London. The critics, one and all, join in her praise as an accomplished and perfect songstress; and one bears astonishment in every quarter at the most perfect culture of voice that Miss Thurbury reveals. She came almost unannounced, certainly unprepared, and she has at once won for herself the most popular concert artist in London, and that is saying a great deal. She does the greatest honor to herself and her country.

THE TIMES' CRITICISM.

The Times gives a most cheering notice of her recital of Mozart's aria, "Speravo non li dirò" (not heard in London for twenty years), and Handel's "Alto caro bene," from "Rodolinda," at the seventh Parnassian concert. The writer is, I believe, Dr. Franz Lindner, the son of "The Doctor," of the "Alto caro bene," the American singer, who appeared at the same concert, described a word of special praise. Her voice is high, sweet, and melodious, and her recital of the aria from the "Alto caro bene," was a most successful one. At the same time the production of the voice, especially in the higher registers, is remarkable for its clearness and purity of intonation. Her first contribution was Mozart's aria, "Speravo non li dirò," a piece of the most beautiful kind, which she sang with great effect. Her second contribution was Handel's "Alto caro bene," a piece of the most beautiful kind, which she sang with great effect. Her third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her tenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eleventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twelfth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fourteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventeenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her nineteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twentieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twenty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirtieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fortieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her forty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fiftieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixtieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventy-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eightieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighty-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninetieth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-first contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-second contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninety-ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her hundredth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect.

Of Miss Thurbury's appearance at Leslie's concert in St. James hall last night the same critic says:—"Miss Emma Thurbury, in Mendelssohn's hymn, 'Hear My Prayer,' proved that the floral style is not the only mode of expression in music. Her voice was clear and full, and her recital of the aria from the 'Alto caro bene,' was a most successful one. At the same time the production of the voice, especially in the higher registers, is remarkable for its clearness and purity of intonation. Her first contribution was Mozart's aria, 'Speravo non li dirò,' a piece of the most beautiful kind, which she sang with great effect. Her second contribution was Handel's 'Alto caro bene,' a piece of the most beautiful kind, which she sang with great effect. Her third contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fourth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her ninth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her tenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eleventh contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twelfth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her thirteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fourteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her fifteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her sixteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her seventeenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her eighteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her nineteenth contribution was a song of Schubert's, which she sang with great effect. Her twentieth contribution was a song of